United Nations A/60/907

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 June 2006

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda items 42, 50, 52, 54, 57, 106, 107, 118, 120 and 124

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Letter dated 23 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Vienna Spirit, adopted by the Chairpersons/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 at the fortieth meeting, held in Vienna, on 8 and 9 June 2006 (see annex).

On behalf of the Group of 77 and China, I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 42, 50, 52, 54, 57, 106, 107, 118, 120 and 124.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the
Republic of South Africa to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77

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Annex to the letter dated 23 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Vienna Spirit

Adopted by the Fortieth Meeting of the Chairpersons/ Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77, held in Vienna on 8 and 9 June 2006

1. We, the Chairpersons/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77, meeting in Vienna on 8 and 9 June 2006, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York, have unanimously adopted the following communiqué.

2. We highly appreciate the support and active participation of the executive heads of the United Nations Office in Vienna, and of international organizations including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development. We have discussed and reviewed several issues at our meeting, especially energy and development issues, the development dimension in the context of the United Nations reform process and the promotion of South-South cooperation.

3. We attach high priority to the reform of the United Nations with the objective of strengthening the Organization so that it can respond efficiently to the current and future challenges affecting the international community, in particular the concerns and interests of developing countries, which constitute the vast majority of its membership.

4. In this context, we commit ourselves to the implementation of the Statement adopted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China, at the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 29 May 2006. We wish to reaffirm that the United Nations reform process should be aimed at strengthening multilateralism, providing the Organization with a substantive capacity to meet fully and effectively the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and consolidating its democratic character and its transparency as the central forum for dialogue and negotiations, and that nothing should be done to undermine its pluralism and its diversity.

5. We reiterate that the objective of the United Nations reform is to strengthen and update the work of the Organization so that it responds to the contemporary requirements of Member States. The work of the Organization should be geared towards implementing more effectively and efficiently the legislative decisions and mandates adopted by the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations.

6. We believe that a stronger United Nations is in the interest of all countries. We support a meaningful reform that is reflective of the views of the collective

membership, and we believe that the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected, irrespective of their budgetary contributions to the Organization.

7. We reiterate that United Nations reform is not intended to change the intergovernmental nature of our decision-making, oversight and monitoring processes. Neither is it intended to reduce the budget levels of the Organization, to fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources, nor to redefine the roles and responsibilities assigned to the various organs of the United Nations by the Charter. Rather it is envisaged to examine how the mandates of the organizations of the United Nations can better complement each other through well-coordinated synergies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. We further reiterate that reforms should allow for normative activities to be translated progressively into field operations, while acknowledging that the developing countries need to be afforded the necessary assistance and support to utilize the new information technology.

8. We emphasize that the United Nations is the premier international organization and system addressing sustainable development in its three components: economic development, social development and environment protection. In that regard, its role should be strengthened so as to cover the normative, analytical, policy and operational aspects of development, bearing in mind that the normative work of the Organization is the outcome of an intergovernmental decision-making process and is addressed to the full membership of the United Nations.

9. We stress that the objective to achieve system-wide coherence should not be a cost-cutting exercise. Reductions in administrative expenses should be redirected to programmes in each country. The principles of cost recovery should be harmonized, and its proceeds retained and spent on development programmes. In this context, we encourage the members of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence to interact with various Chapters of the Group of 77 and their members. The United Nations should avoid shifting resources from development activities to other activities that are donor driven and not in line with the priorities of developing countries.

10. Following meetings with the executive heads of several United Nations organizations, we stress that it is the context and unique perspectives brought by each United Nations organization/department that are important, and not only its specific activities. The High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence should take this fully into account. It should facilitate the continuation and strengthening of the contexts and unique perspectives of the organizations, and not seek to remove or erode mandates in the name of cost-cutting or the avoidance of duplication.

11. In this regard, we encourage the High-level Panel to allow itself enough time to do full justice to this important opportunity; September 2006 does not have to be the final deadline.

12. We emphasize that the Secretary-General should receive adequate and predictable resources to undertake effectively the numerous tasks entrusted to the United Nations as mandated by Member States. We regret the exceptional and unprecedented measure of restricting the expenditure of the Organization by authorizing the Secretary-General to enter only into expenditure limited to 50 per cent of the approved budget of 2006. We underline that the measures imposed upon the Organization have adversely affected programme delivery in the Organization.

We stress that this limit on the expenditure of the Organization should be lifted automatically upon the request of the Secretary-General at the appropriate time. We call on all Members States to act accordingly.

13. We emphasize that one of the fundamental reforms required would be for the United Nations, which is the most representative global organization, to mobilize the highest political commitment and to provide policy direction and guidance to the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant organizations and institutions that have an impact on the development of many countries. Key to promoting good governance at the international level would be the active voice and effective participation of developing countries in the international decision-making processes, in particular in the Bretton Woods institutions, which are central to promoting the legitimacy, relevance and effectiveness of the international financial system and international financial institutions.

14. We agree that there should be greater cooperation between the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four (G-24) and other Chapters of the Group of 77 through more concrete measures and mechanisms. Through these, the Group of 77 could provide inputs into the perspectives and positions of the G-24 in their operations in the Bretton Woods institutions, and the G-24 could provide inputs to the positions of the Group of 77 in the financing for development process and other processes in the United Nations. Joint activities such as workshops can also be envisaged. The chairperson of the G-24 has invited the Group of 77 to assist it in developing a network of researchers from developing countries to strengthen the developing country perspective on finance and development issues. We agree that research and workshops should, in particular, strengthen our capacity to negotiate in both the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations, as well as in the World Trade Organization.

15. Furthermore, the underrepresentation of developing countries in the decision-making process continues to undermine the credibility and legitimacy of the Bretton Woods institutions. We stress the need for a comprehensive package to review the quota formula, including, inter alia, the need for (a) a new quota formula that reflects more accurately the relative economic size of developing countries in the world economy, taking into account purchasing power parity and the greater vulnerability of developing countries to commodity price fluctuations, volatile capital flows and other exogenous shocks, and (b) a substantial increase in basic votes.

16. We are further concerned that developing countries are currently not fully conversant with the new Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is designed to increase predictability and transparency in the way GEF allocates resources. From July 2006, GEF will start to allocate resources for biodiversity and climate change projects while examining the feasibility of developing indicators necessary for extending RAF to other focal areas, namely, international waters, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. We therefore urge that efforts be made to allow developing countries to understand fully the operations of RAF so that they do not miss out on financial resources from GEF owing to lack of understanding of the system.

17. We reaffirm and strongly support the roles and mandates of the humanitarian and development institutions and agencies of the United Nations, including in particular UNIDO, UNCTAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the United Nations Environment Programme. In this context, we will continue to work with other partners to strengthen the role and functioning of the United Nations system in the field of development and, to this end, we reaffirm our strong support for the reforms undertaken by UNIDO, UNCTAD, FAO, UNESCO, UNEP and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and for their valuable contributions to the programmes of the developing countries.

18. We consider it essential that the reform of the United Nations build on reform processes under way in different parts of the system. We note that UNIDO reforms in recent years have enabled it to become a more focused, effective and efficient organization for developing countries and more capable of delivering concrete outcomes and providing valuable contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. We also note similar reform efforts in UNCTAD, FAO, UNESCO, IFAD, UN-HABITAT and UNEP.

19. We are convinced that industrialization remains an essential factor in the sustained economic growth, sustainable development and eradication of poverty in developing countries and plays a critical role in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. In this respect, we reaffirm our full support for the mandate of UNIDO and calls for enhancing its role and maintaining its institutional integrity in the context of United Nations reform. To this end, we call on the Economic and Social Council to consider adopting a theme relating to industrial development cooperation for its high-level segment in 2008.

20. We reiterate the important role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. We commit ourselves and call upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of UNCTAD, to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, especially through increased core resources. We further reiterate the need to operationalize the new functions mandated by UNCTAD XI in the areas of policy space, corporate responsibility and new and emerging fields of information and communication technology, as well as to reinvigorate its intergovernmental machinery.

21. We recommend attention be given to the existing mandates on coherence. UNCTAD must continue to advance the important objective of coherence for development, i.e., generating a greater understanding of the interface and coherence between international processes and negotiations on the one hand and the development strategies and policies that developing countries need to pursue on the other. In this regard, UNCTAD has been mandated by the São Paulo Consensus to promote systemic coherence, including through cooperation with other international organizations and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the fields of social and economic development.

22. We express our appreciation to the United Nations Office at Geneva and UNCTAD for agreeing to provide necessary support staff and office space for the conduct of the activities of the Geneva Chapter, in accordance with the decision in paragraph 12 (a) of the ministerial meeting commemorating the thirtieth anniversary

of the Group of 77, as well as the decision taken by the Chairpersons/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 at the thirty-ninth meeting.

23. We are concerned by the continued difficulties that specialized agencies like UNIDO and FAO are having in obtaining direct access to the funds of GEF, as executing agencies under the GEF expanded opportunities for executing agencies, in those GEF focal areas where they are recognized as having a comparative advantage. Given the increasingly important connection between development and the protection of the global environment, we believe that GEF has a significant role to play in financially supporting technical cooperation in the developing countries. We therefore urge that every effort should be made to allow specialized agencies to have the widest possible direct access to GEF funds.

24. We reaffirm the basic right of all States to research, develop and produce nuclear energy for their own sustainable development and for peaceful purposes. In this regard, we recognize the role of IAEA in promoting sustainable socio-economic development through its important work in such areas as food and agriculture, human health, industry, water resource management, the environment, knowledge management and nuclear energy planning and production. We consider it essential for IAEA to strengthen its technical cooperation programme on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to maintain an appropriate balance between all its mandated activities. In this context, we welcome the contribution of IAEA to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and encourage the agency to continue its activities aimed at promoting technical cooperation between developing countries and South-South cooperation.

25. We remain committed to combating the world narcotic drug problem and strengthening the international drug control system and, to this end, we will continue to participate actively in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In this context, we reaffirm that the fight against the demand and supply of drugs requires an integrated approach of preventive and enforcement measures. It is in this connection that the Group reiterates its call upon international organizations and developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance.

26. We welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on 14 December 2005 and believe firmly that asset recovery is a fundamental principle of the Convention.

27. We welcome the increasing number of States Parties of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The Convention and its three Protocols provide a legal framework for international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime. We are convinced that it is imperative that any effective crime prevention strategy should address adequately the root causes of crime, including inter alia injustice, poverty, unemployment, the marginalization of vulnerable people and the lack of education.

28. We recognize that South-South cooperation has expanded as a response to global challenges and has created a stronger voice in the international arena for the countries of the South. It has become an integral part of the mutual relations between the developing countries and an important means of promoting the exchange of ideas, experience, knowledge, technical advances, skills and expertise across a broad range of sectors. There is a greater commitment from developing

countries to support development efforts in order to reach a new level of economic independence and collective self-reliance.

29. We stress the need to further strengthen South-South cooperation, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and mechanisms that promote such cooperation. We reiterate our firm commitment to further strengthening South-South cooperation. This form of cooperation is increasingly important both as a strategy in support of development and as a means of ensuring the effective participation of developing countries in the emerging global economic order.

30. We reaffirm the need to strengthen the research capacity of the Group of 77 in New York, as well as in the Chapters, so as to enhance the negotiating strength of the Group, including through operationalization of the research programme decided on by the first Group of 77 South Summit held in Havana in April 2000. The research to be developed is required (a) to assist the Group of 77 to meet its immediate needs of day-to-day negotiations, and (b) to guide the Group's longer-term understanding of and perspectives on key issues that are in the negotiating calendar of the next several years, and key issues to assist in the development of the developing countries. We agree to follow up and address this issue further.

31. We welcome the recent encouraging developments in developing countries that augur well for South-South cooperation. The emerging new dynamic economies of the South provide new and potential opportunities for promoting South-South cooperation through trade, investment and technological cooperation. In this context, we welcome the ongoing initiatives taken by the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to boost South-South cooperation, including through convening the Global South Development Forum; the second High-level Forum on Trade and Investment; the South-South Mayors Forum to Promote City to City Cooperation for Development; the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum; the Global South Creative Economy Expo and through other public-private partnership initiatives in new and dynamic sectors.

32. We strongly support the UNIDO South-South technical cooperation programme encompassing clusters and business linkages for development of small and medium enterprises; a regional system for accreditation and certification within the framework of trade capacity-building; technology partnerships and investment promotion in priority industrial subsectors; rural energy development for productive use; environmental management involving cleaner production technologies; the UNIDO industrial subcontracting and partnership exchange programme and establishment of regional centres for South-South industrial cooperation.

33. We further stress the importance of implementing the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, which underscores the importance of South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, and stresses the need to intensify efforts directed towards institutional capacity-building, including through the exchange of expertise, experiences, information and documentation between the institutions of the South in order to develop human resources and strengthen the institution of the South, and places emphasis on the important role of economic and social development played by scientific knowledge and technology, which have a major influence on the way in which the Earth's resources are used and shared among the inhabitants.

34. We welcome the progress made by the Trieste System, especially by the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), to operationalize the G-77 consortium on knowledge and technology in Trieste, Italy, as decided by the Group of 77 at the South Summit. We express our appreciation to the Government of Italy for the valuable support provided to developing countries over the years by various scientific institutions in Trieste. In this context, we welcome the memorandum of understanding signed in 2005 between the Trieste System and the Chairperson of the Group of 77 in order to strengthen scientific cooperation between research institutions and universities in the South and the Trieste System. To this end, we support the initiative to convene a high-level forum to establish strategic North/South partnership in science and technology.

35. We also welcome the ongoing preparations for the Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology of the Group of 77, to be held on 3 September 2006 on the sidelines of the 10th General Conference and 17th General Meeting of TWAS and the 9th General Assembly of the Third World Network of Scientific Organizations, to be held in Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 2 to 6 September 2006.

36. We are convinced that dialogue among cultures and civilizations should be a continuous process and that, in the current international environment, it is not an option but an imperative for a sound and productive look at promoting development to create a better life for all. This concept needs to be mainstreamed in the human rights machinery and UNESCO. In this respect, we reiterate our call to UNESCO to support the convening of a high-level forum of eminent personalities in order to discuss effective ways of bridging the gaps and achieving responsible governance.

37. We express our appreciation to the Vienna Chapter of the Group of 77 for taking the initiative to organize panel discussions on trade capacity-building and energy for development, two issues of great importance, especially to the developing countries. The informative presentations of UNIDO and IAEA and the ensuing panel discussions gave the Chairpersons/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 a greater appreciation for the valuable programmes that the Vienna-based organizations are carrying out in these fields. In this context, we encourage UNIDO to continue its valuable work in trade capacity-building and energy for development, as well as its collaboration with IAEA on energy for the benefit of the developing countries. We also wish to thank all who contributed to the success of the interactive panel discussion. We mandate the Chairperson of the Group of 77 in New York to convey the views of the Chapters on the ongoing reform process at various forums.

38. Having participated actively in the panel discussion, we agree to the following:

(a) Developing countries, assisted by United Nations organizations and agencies, should build their capacity to participate effectively in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and to develop supply capacity to produce and market increasingly higher value-added products;

(b) Developing countries should prioritize national policies on energy for development. Developing countries require adequate energy resources to meet household needs and the needs for economic and social development, while taking account of the need for energy efficiency and environmental soundness.

39. We express our deep appreciation and gratitude for the excellent preparation and manner in which the Vienna Chapter and UNIDO hosted the fortieth meeting of the Chairpersons/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77.

United Nations A/60/908–S/2006/439

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 June 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 26 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 23 June 2006, addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful, if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-40786 (E) 290606

Annex to the letter dated 26 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 June 2006, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/60/894-S/2006/416), which yet again contains allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic of Cyprus" and of the "flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within and above its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. Following the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations settlement plan, the international community in general and the United Nations in particular is expecting positive moves from the Greek Cypriot administration demonstrating its political will and sincerity for a fair and just settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/60/909

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 June 2006

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda items 46, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Human resources management

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Investing in the United Nations for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report

Accountability

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Investing in the United Nations for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report: accountability" (A/60/846/Add.6). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The report was submitted in response to section I of General Assembly resolution 60/260, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in his detailed report on investing in the United Nations, "to specifically define accountability as

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well as clear accountability mechanisms, including to the General Assembly, and to propose clear parameters for its application and the instruments for its rigorous enforcement, without exception, at all levels".

3. The Advisory Committee notes the intention of the Secretary-General to further address the issue of accountability in forthcoming reports, inter alia, on governance and oversight, administration of justice and human resources management.

4. In his report, the Secretary-General cites difficulties in defining accountability, which is a term that has been used in a variety of contexts, and points out that the issue of accountability is multidimensional. Accordingly, the attempt is made, in the report, to differentiate between institutional accountability, or the responsibility of the Secretary-General to Member States for the use of resources and for delivering programmes and services (results), and personal accountability of individual staff members to the Secretary-General for performance of duties and ethical conduct.

5. **The Advisory Committee welcomes the effort for greater precision, while pointing out that this attempt is only a first step.** In this connection, the Committee recalls its statement that:

> a complete system of accountability requires further development in accordance with all applicable General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 60/260, with particular attention to the following: (a) a clear definition of accountability in all areas, including finance, administration and human resources management; (b) tools to implement accountability; (c) an effective system for the administration of justice; and (d) consistent regulations and rules (A/60/870, para. 8).

Moreover, as the system of accountability develops, the definition of accountability will evolve accordingly. Indeed, the Committee notes the Secretary-General's own assertion that the best definition of institutional accountability in the United Nations would reflect the concrete arrangements put in place, with the approval of Member States, for a framework to specify how the Secretary-General is held responsible for the use of resources and the delivery of results (A/60/846/Add.6, para. 5).

6. The Advisory Committee has consistently stated its support for concrete measures to strengthen accountability and has put forward a number of specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.[1] **The Committee trusts that forthcoming reports will link performance with both incentives and disincentives and will place greater emphasis on the practical application of an accountability framework. In this connection, the Committee emphasizes that particular attention should be paid to the accountability of senior managers.**

7. In paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General, a number of recent enhancements to the accountability system are described. Listed among these is the "implementation of results-based management". **It is the Advisory Committee's view that results-based budgeting and management require further development and that the instruments that exist at present for informing Member States about performance are weak. The Committee has, on numerous occasions, pointed to the need for further development of results-based**

[1] See, for example, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (A/60/7 and Corr.1), para. 58.

management and the tools to relate resources to results. In this connection, the Committee urges the Secretary-General to complete and issue the report on options for applying cost-accounting techniques drawing on best international practices, in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 59/275.

8. The recommended action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 42 of the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee emphasizes that the starting point is the Charter of the United Nations. Subject to its comments and observations in the paragraphs above, the Committee recommends with regard to paragraphs 42 (a) to (e) of the report that:

(a) The Assembly take note of the report and request the Secretary-General to further develop the definition of accountability;

(b) The Assembly note the elements of the existing legal framework for accountability as set out in paragraph 42 (b);

(c) The Assembly note the recent enhancements to the accountability framework as set out in paragraph 42 (c); however, it should be pointed out that, while the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, the Management Performance Board and the Oversight Committee have been established, only the Management Performance Board has been constituted;

(d) The Assembly approve paragraph 42 (d);

(e) The Assembly approve paragraph 42 (e) subject to the Committee's recommendations in paragraph 6 above.

United Nations A/60/910–S/2006/444

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 12, 42, 84, 97, 107 and 108

Prevention of armed conflict

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

General and complete disarmament

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 27 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, as a representative of the host country to the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), to transmit the text of the Declaration of the Second Summit of the CICA (see annex), which was adopted in Almaty on 17 June 2006.

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 42, 84, 97, 107 and 108 of the sixtieth session, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yerzhan Kh. **Kazykhanov**
Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

06-41552 (E) 110706

Annex to the letter dated 27 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Declaration of the Second Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA);

Having met in Almaty for the 2nd CICA Summit at a time when the current situation all over the world, including Asia, requires close cooperation, continuous dialogue, comprehensive exchange of views, addressing new challenges and threats, facilitating prevention of conflicts, peaceful settlement of disputes and developing feasible Confidence Building Measures (CBMs);

Reaffirming our commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the norms and principles of international law;

Recognizing the close link between peace and security in Asia and in the other parts of the world;

Also reaffirming our commitment to the Declaration on the Principles Guiding Relations among the CICA Member States, the Almaty Act, and the CICA Catalogue of CBMs as the basis for future co-operation;

Expressing our firm belief in the CICA process as a facilitator of constructive dialogue through interaction and Cams for promoting peace and development of our nations;

Underlining that a comprehensive approach to security includes military-political, economic, environmental and human dimensions, and therefore stressing the importance of developing and implementing CBMs in these fields;

Expressing confidence that enhancing dialogue and co-operation among the CICA Member States will lead to the improvement of security environment in Asia, resulting in a better future for our people,

DECLARE THE FOLLOWING:

I

1. We are convinced that multilateral co-operation, based on the principles enshrined in the UN Charter as well as in the Declaration on the Principles Guiding Relations among the CICA Member States and in the Almaty Act is more necessary today than ever for maintaining regional and international peace and security. To this end, we will intensify our efforts to develop CICA as a forum for political dialogue through elaborating common approaches to security and co-operation on the basis of consensus.

2. We support the ongoing reform process of the UN system aimed at improving its ability to address full range of challenges of our time.

We also support Asia's candidacy for the post of the United Nations Secretary-General.

3. We believe that direct or indirect threat or use of force in violation of the UN Charter and international law against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the states, pose threats to regional and international peace.

We call upon and continue to encourage all Member States who are parties to a dispute to settle this peacefully in conformity with principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

4. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stress that there is no justification for terrorism. We are determined to enhance our efforts on national, regional and multilateral basis to combat this threat, which undermines the foundations of global peace and security. The fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations should be comprehensive, consistent and avoid double standards.

Terrorism can not be and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

We recognize the central role of the United Nations in the fight against international terrorism.

We continue to encourage States, which have not yet done so, to become Party to the 13 International Conventions on Terrorism adopted within the framework of the United Nations. The task of creating a comprehensive legal instrument is yet to be fulfilled. In this regard we support continuation of efforts in the UN General Assembly on conclusion of the comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

5. We reaffirm that separatism is one of the main threats and challenges to the security and stability, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of states. The Member States shall not support on the territory of another Member State any separatist movement and entities. We reiterate that our territories shall not be used by any separatist movement and entities and we shall not establish any kinds of relations and communications with separatists and shall not render them any kind of assistance.

We reaffirm the right of people to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

6. Cognizant of the growing threat that transnational organized crime poses to the security and prosperity of our nations and by the linkage in some cases between transnational organized crime and international terrorism, we confirm the necessity and express readiness to strengthen cooperation in accordance with respective national laws in countering transnational organized crime such as drug trafficking, financial crimes, including money-laundering, human trafficking and arms smuggling and to fight corruption.

7. We support international co-operation in combating illicit production and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. We call upon Member States to co-operate with each other in curbing drug trafficking.

We reiterate our readiness to actively take part in international efforts, aimed at elaboration and implementation of special programmes to help tackling unfavourable social, economic and difficult humanitarian situation, which facilitates the growth of illicit drug trafficking.

Member States reaffirm their commitment to fulfil the tasks set out in the Almaty Act in countering the drug trafficking.

8. We recognize that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery poses a threat to international peace and security, and call upon all states to fulfil their respective obligations in the sphere of disarmament and non-proliferation.

We call upon all States to co-operate in preventing proliferation of WMDs.

We also recognize the importance of the compliance by States with their obligations under the multilateral treaties to which they are a Party on the elimination of WMDs and promoting non-proliferation, and encourage all States to make contribution to the objectives of non-proliferation and elimination of WMDs.

We encourage efforts by all States to prevent terrorists and criminal groups from attempts to acquire WMDs and their means of delivery.

We remain committed to the goal of a nuclear weapon free world through concrete efforts to achieve this objective.

We reaffirm the inalienable rights of states to have access to nuclear technologies, materials and equipments and their use for peaceful purposes in accordance with their respective obligations emanating from relevant IAEA safeguards agreements. We strongly encourage efforts to ensure inviolability of nuclear facilities.

We encourage strengthening of co-operation with the IAEA in the sphere of nuclear safety.

We acknowledge the joint efforts of the countries of Central Asia to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia. In this regard we encourage promotion of this initiative with a view to signing the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

9. We recognize that illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) continue to pose a serious threat, inter alia, to peace and stability. To this end we reaffirm our readiness and willingness to implement the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trafficking in SALW in all its aspects as well as relevant provisions of the CICA Catalogue of Confidence Building Measures.

We urge support for current international, regional and national efforts to combat and prevent the illicit transfer of man-portable air defence systems and unauthorized access to and use of such weapons.

10. We emphasize that since First CICA Summit of 2002 in Almaty, Asia has witnessed rapid economic growth. Our shared interest in developing the CICA process has opened up new possibilities to increase trade, economic and environmental co-operation for achieving sustainable development of our nations.

11. We recognize that energy supply security is one of the priority issues on the international agenda. Consequently, dialogue and cooperation among producer and consumer states have become all the more important. Therefore, underlining the fact that energy security is an indispensable part of economic and social security as well as sustainable development, we invite the relevant parties to contribute to energy security and to further enhance dialogue and cooperation on energy issues.

12. We are convinced that construction and development of transportation and telecommunication networks as well as oil and gas pipelines are essential for promoting investment opportunities and strengthening wide ranging co-operation among the Members States in areas such as trade, economic, scientific, technical and energy co-operation.

We acknowledge that non-traditional threats and challenges have negative impact on the social and economic development. In this context we recognize that spread of infectious fatal diseases, including HIV/AIDS and Avian influenza, poses serious challenges to the achievement of the development goals. We call on the Member States to strengthen co-operation, co-ordination and interaction in order to build and promote capacity for dealing with emergency situations in the sphere of public health.

13. We recognize that development, peace and human rights reinforce and complement each other and are inseparable.

We also recognize that facilitating inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue and partnerships aimed at promoting tolerance, mutual respect and understanding, at both national and international levels will be our guiding principles in the conduct of our relations.

We reaffirm the importance of respect for cultural diversity and specificities of societies.

We also note with appreciation the announcement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the establishment of the "Alliance of Civilizations", as well as the establishment of the Alliance of Civilizations High-Level Group of Eminent Persons and express interest in the outcome of this initiative.

We note that in a globalized world development of countries depends also on the progress achieved in the field of education, particularly by improving the literacy level and quality of education of our peoples. We therefore confirm the necessity to increase friendly contacts and cooperation of states in the field of education.

14. We emphasize the need to promote tourism to revive the centuries old traditions of the Great Silk Way used to unite and facilitate strengthening of relations among peoples.

II

15. We emphasize that the CICA process has been steadily moving forward enhancing co-operation among the Member States, with international organizations and other States.

16. During the period since the 1st Almaty CICA Summit of June 4th, 2002, most of the tasks, which pursued the goal of further development and strengthening of the CICA, have practically been realized.

17. Our collective political will has enabled the CICA process to continue to develop.

18. We note with satisfaction progress achieved in elaborating the implementation of CBMs in economic, environmental and human dimensions as well as in addressing new challenges and threats.

19. We commend the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan as the Chairman of the Conference in strengthening dialogue and development of the CICA process.

20. We shall continue with our efforts to move forward the CICA process to achieve our shared objectives on the basis of consensus.

21. We note with satisfaction the establishment of the CICA Secretariat on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is an important milestone in the development of the CICA.

III

22. We are pleased to note an increasing interest in the CICA. In this regard, we welcome accession of the Kingdom of Thailand in 2004 and the Republic of Korea in 2006 as full members.

IV

23. We decide to mark 5th October as the CICA Day to commemorate the initiation of the idea of convening the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1992.

V

24. We decide to hold the 3rd CICA Summit in 2010.

VI

25. We believe that the CICA process has moved forward through the implementation of tasks assigned by the First CICA Summit. This Declaration is reflective of our will to take the CICA process ahead by continuing to work towards building an atmosphere of confidence and trust and enhancing co-operation in the region.

Almaty, June 17, 2006

United Nations A/60/911–S/2006/450

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 28 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Statement by Elmar Mammadyarov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 19 June 2006, regarding the ongoing massive fires taking place in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, together with satellite images of the situation on the ground (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were urgently distributed as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-40998 (E) 030706

Annex to the letter dated 28 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 19 June 2006

The aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan had a great negative impact on the occupied Azerbaijani territories.

Unfortunately, demands of the Security Council to immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all occupying forces from the territories of Azerbaijan remained unfulfilled, and lack of an appropriate reaction encouraged Armenia to continue its illegal actions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Attempts by Armenia to consolidate the results of its armed aggression through ruthless exploitation of the natural resources in the occupied territories and transfer of settlers of Armenian ethnicity into those territories of Azerbaijan forced Azerbaijan to bring the issue to the attention of the General Assembly.

The item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions of the General Assembly in order to provide an opportunity to address the occupation and its consequences. The report of the OSCE fact-finding mission to the occupied territories confirmed the concerns of Azerbaijan regarding the settlement of Armenians in those territories and stressed the inadmissibility of changing the demographic situation therein.

Today I would like to bring to the attention of the international community an urgent matter that requires consideration and immediate international action.

We were shocked by the credible information on the incidents of massive fires taking place in the eastern part of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, particularly the mountainous and plain terrain used for agricultural and living purposes in the Agdam and Khojavend districts, seized by Armenians.

We obtained satellite imagery of those districts, which provide a more detailed picture of these barbaric actions undertaken by the Armenian side.

In that 132.2 square-kilometre area a number of towns, villages, agricultural lands, cultural and historical monuments, flora and fauna, and living dwellings have been destroyed or burned by the fire.

Comparison of satellite images from 2005 and 2006 (see enclosure) shows that these territories in 2005 were completely untouched by fire. This fact proves that these fires have been taking place in the course of 2006.

Analyses of the satellite photos confirm that fires are of a large scale and will have disastrous consequences for the entire ecological system of those occupied territories and the region as a whole.

The whole burned area could be divided into five large parts of almost equal size. More detailed focus demonstrates that these parts are separated from each other by lanes, which remained untouched by the fire. The lanes are clearly seen and

their width of several kilometres proves that the fire could hardly spread from one part to another, bypassing them.

Moreover, fires in the five large parts are localized and separated from each other by roads, channels and other non-burned areas. Thus, it is apparent that simultaneous inflammation in several areas separated from each other and their massive and targeted character gives reasonable grounds to suggest that they are man-made and intentional.

Even if they are nature-caused, Armenia, as the occupying Power, bears full responsibility for suppressing the fires.

By all means, these actions by Armenia constitute a gross violation of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the protocols additional thereto.

I appeal to the whole international community to express a strong, unified position in response to illegal actions of Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, such as using destructive flames to make those territories unsuitable for living and cultivating.

The massive fires will cause serious and to a certain extent irreversible damage to the ecological system of those occupied territories. Such acts of vandalism and destruction have to be widely condemned. Adequate response should be taken to suppress the fires and assess the damage inflicted upon the environment in those territories.

Enclosure*

* The original colour images in PDF format can be consulted on ODS.

Republic of Azerbaijan

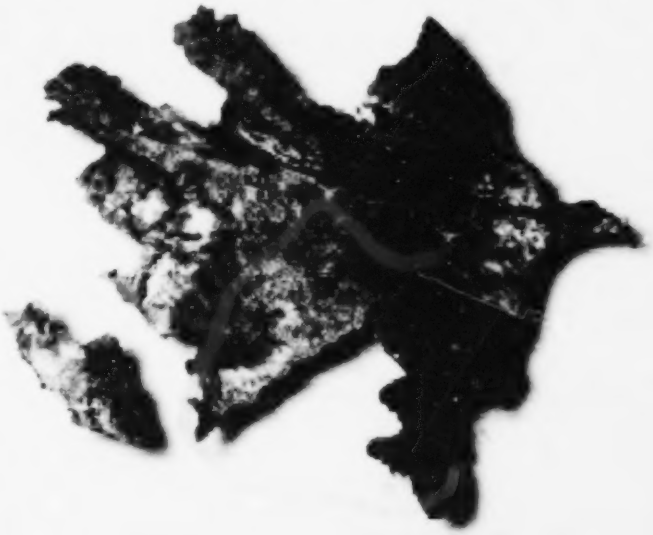
ATLAS

SPACE IMAGES

16/06/2006

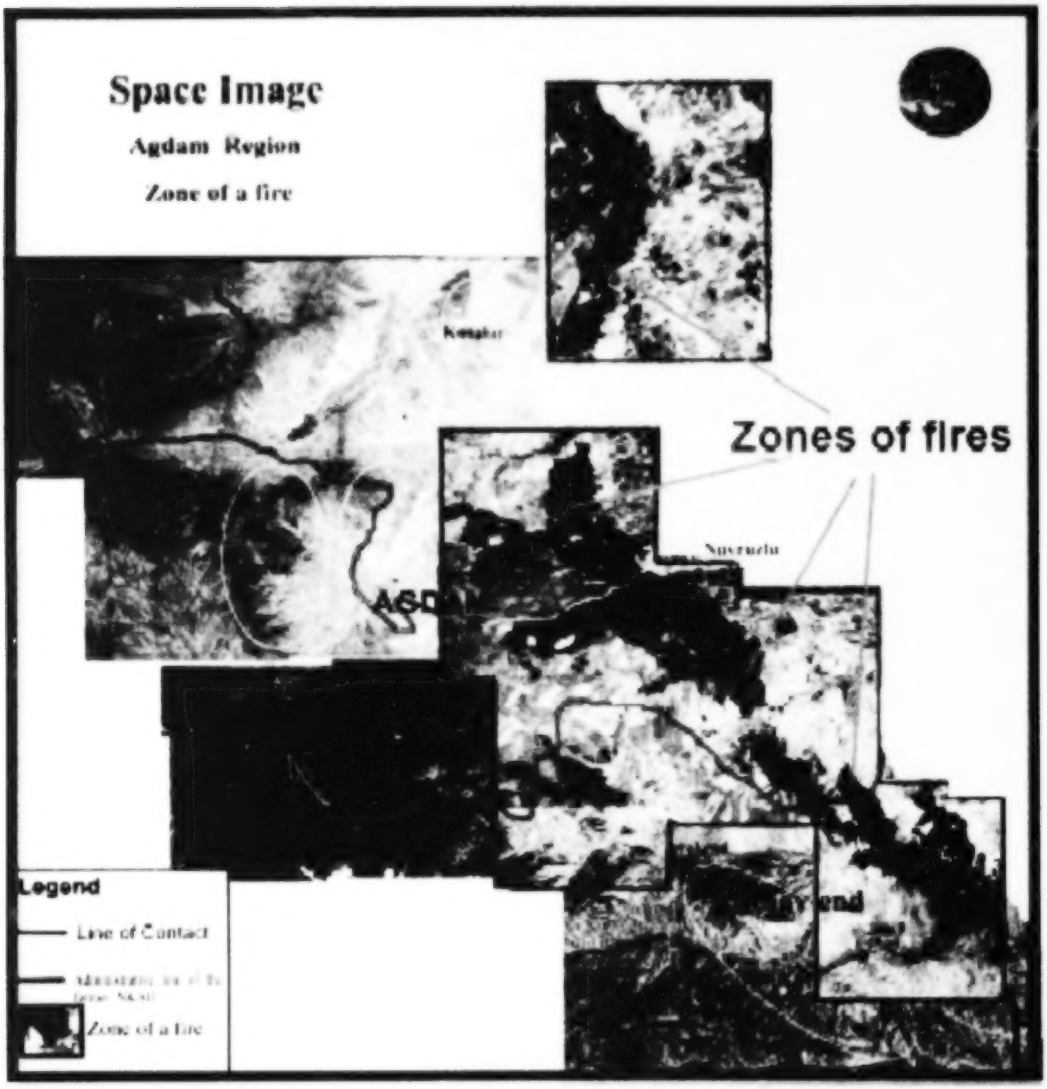
Region of Nagorny Karabakh

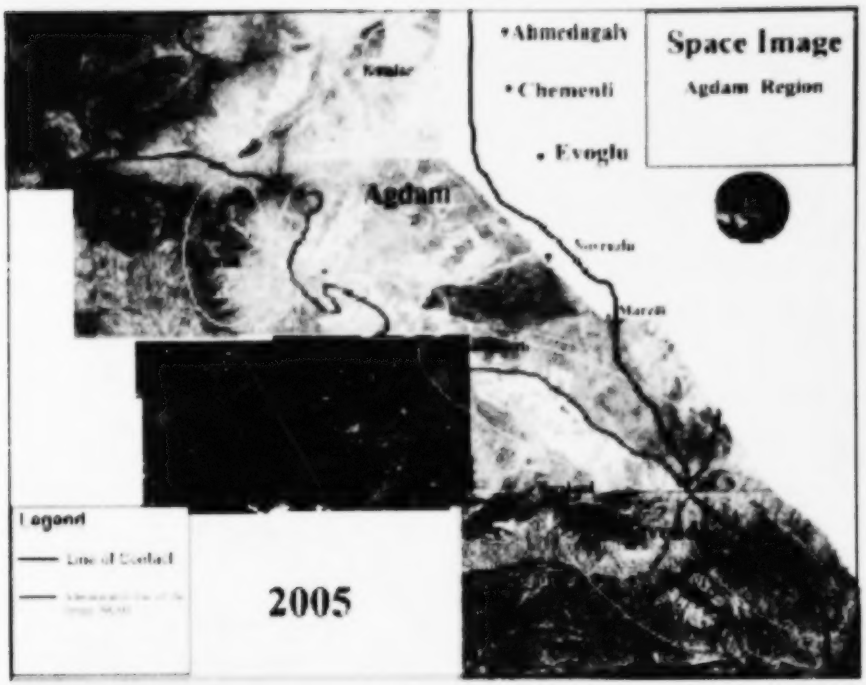
Zones of fires



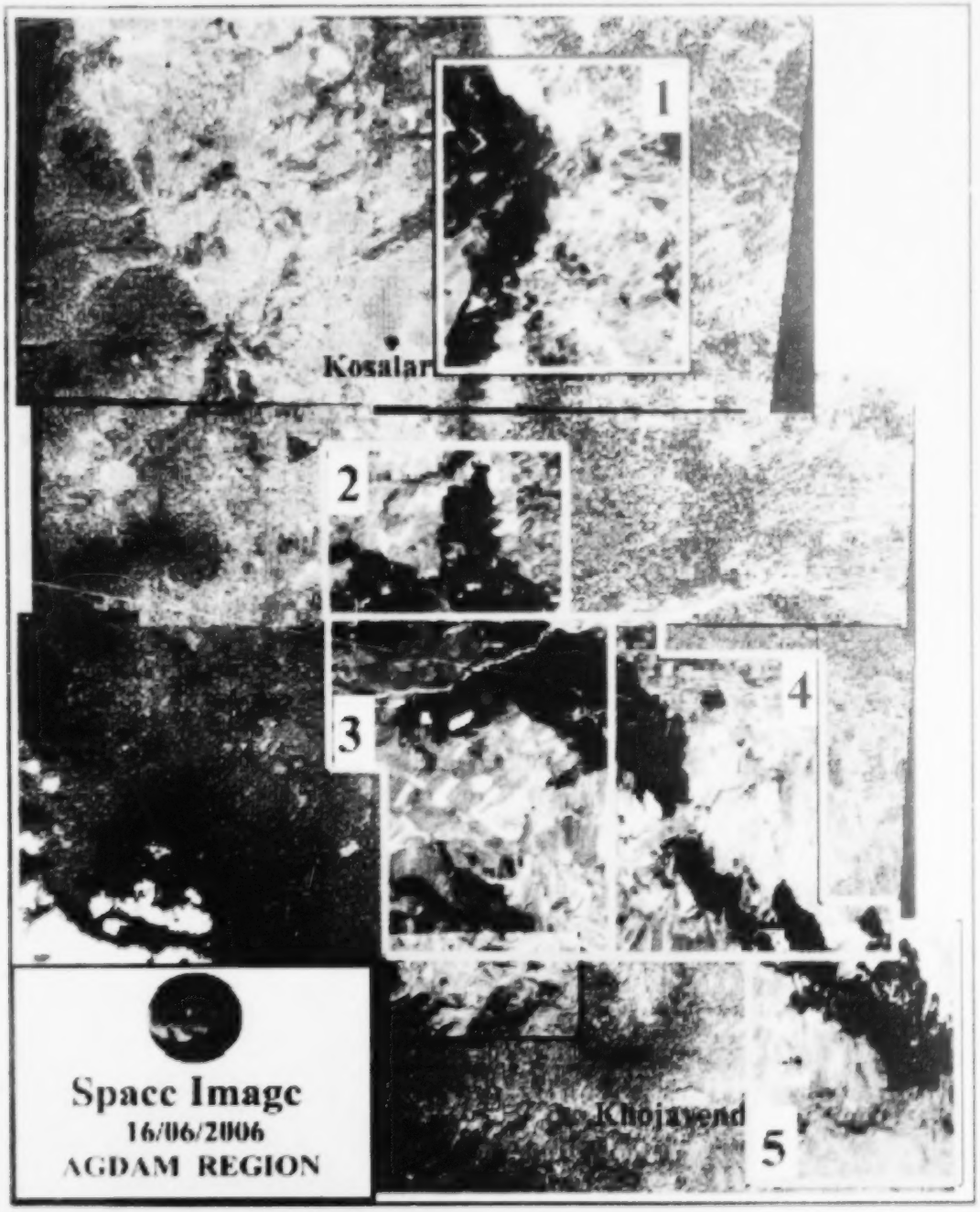
Azerbaijan
Nakhichevan
Yevlakh
Kelbajar
Nagorny
Karabakh
Lachin
Fizuli
Goradiz
Gubadli
ARMENIA
Zangelan
IRAN

Azerbaijan
Naftalan
Yalvah
Tartar
Barda
Kelbajar
Nagorny
Karabakh
Agdam
Khankendi
Khojavend
Shushá
Lachin
Fizuli
Goradiz
Gubadli
ARMENIA
Zangelan
The general area of zones
of fires of 13220 hectare
Legend
1 centimeter equals 3.7 kilometers
0
12.5
25
50
75
100
Kilometers
IRAN


Space Image
Agdam Region
Zone of a fire
Zones of fires
Legend
Line of Contact
Zone of a fire

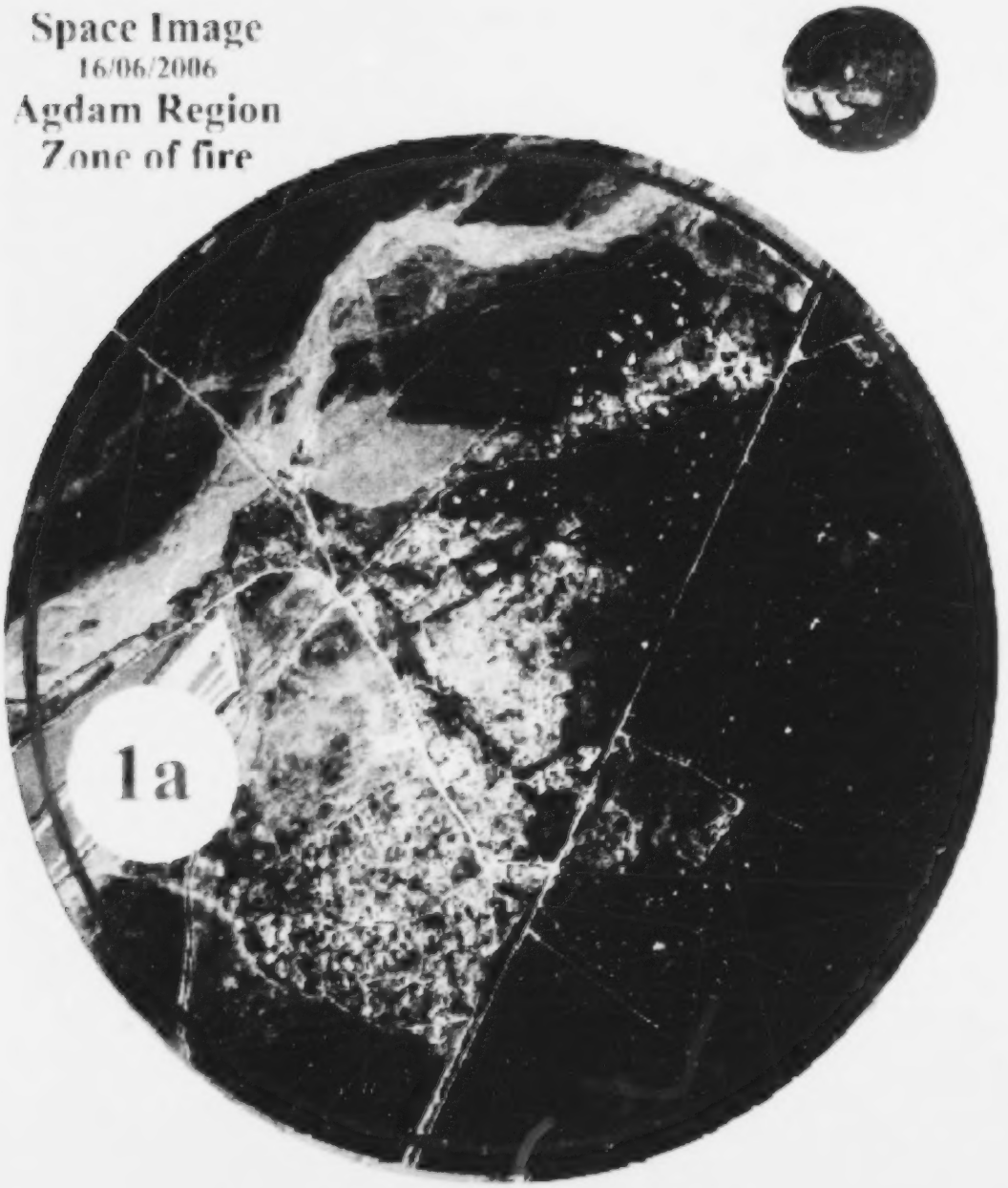

• Ahmedagaly
• Chemenli
• Evoglu
Space Image
Agdam Region
Agdam
Legend
2005

• Ahmedagaly
• Chemenli
• Evoglu
Space Image
Agdam Region
Zone of a fire
Zones of fires
Legend
16/06/2006


1
Kosalar
2
3
4
Khojayend
5
Space Image
16/06/2006
AGDAM REGION

1
Shihla
1b
1a

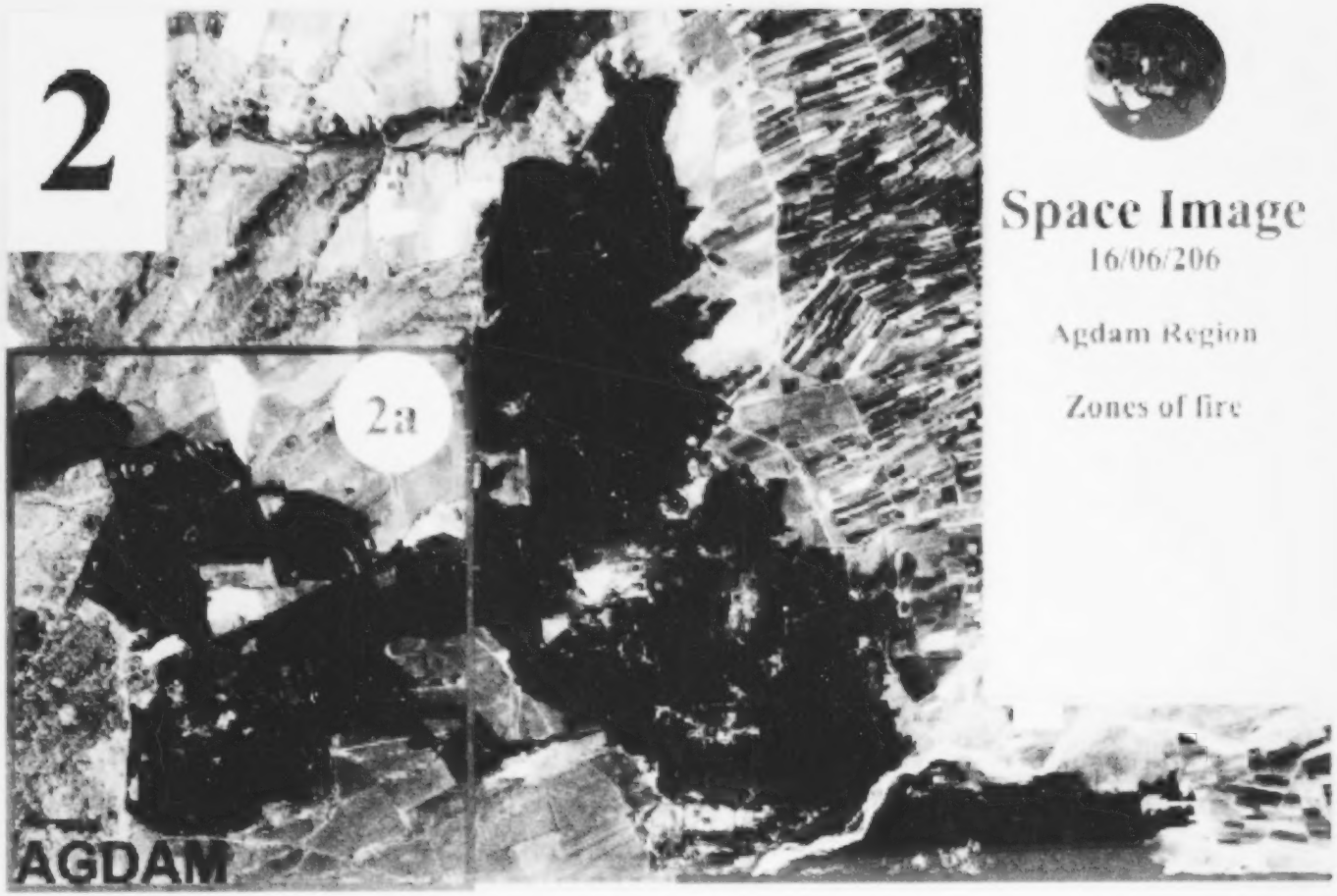
Space Image
16/06/2006
Agdam Region
Zone of fire



Village Javagirli

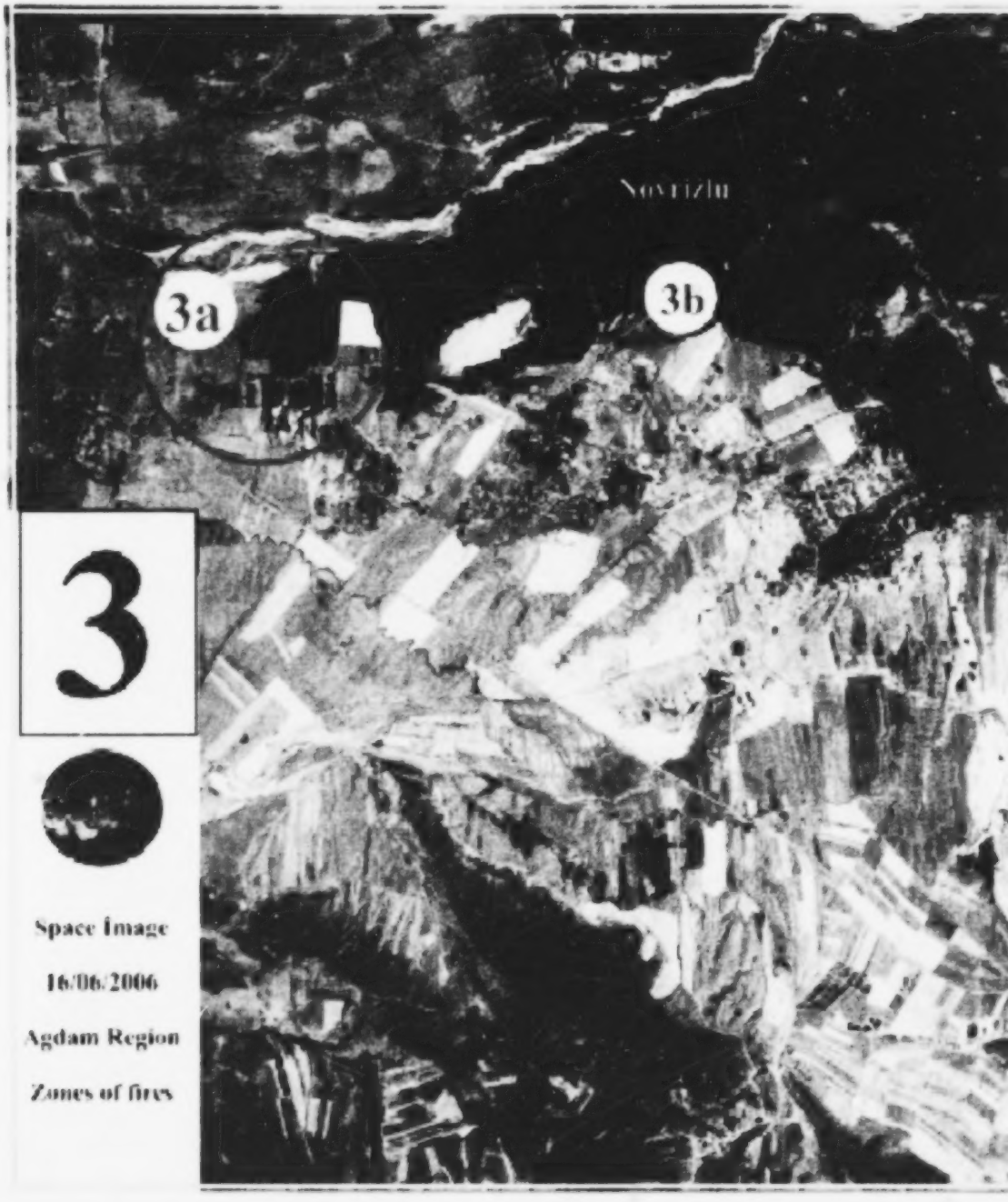
Space Image
16/06/2006
Agdam Region
Zone of fire
1b
Village Shihlar

A/60/911
S/2006/450

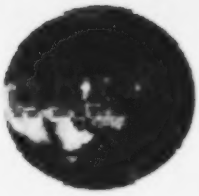


Space Image. 16/06/2006. Agdam Region.
Zone of fire

The city of Agdam


Novrizhi
3a
3b
3
Space Image
16/06/2006
Agdam Region
Zones of fires

Space Image. 16/06/2006.
Agdam Region. Zone of fire.

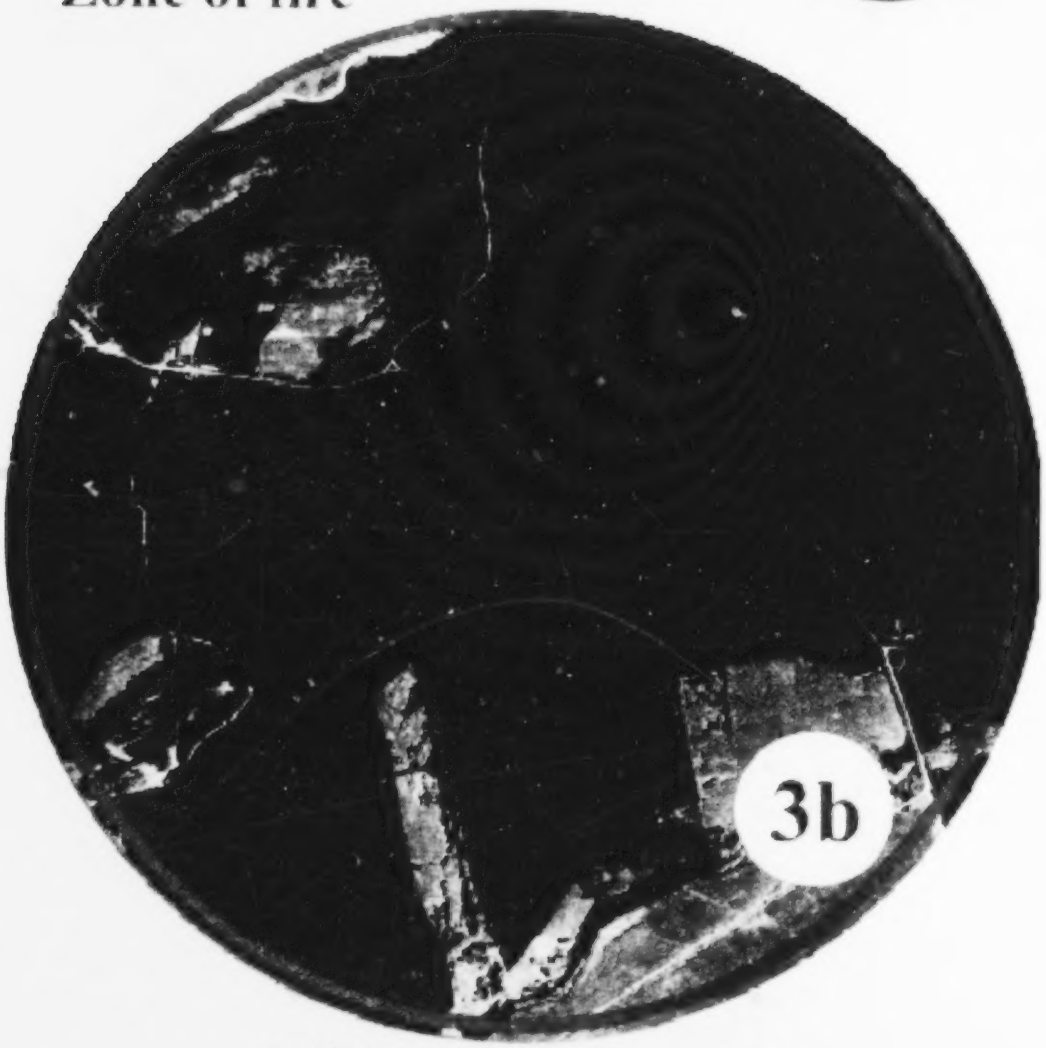


Village Sajbaly

Space Image.

16/06/2006

Agdam Region
Zone of fire



Village Novrizli

Space Image
16/06/2006
4
Agdam Region
Zones of fires

Khojavend Region. 16/06/2006
Zones of fires

Space Image
16/06/2006
Zone of fire

Khojavend Region

United Nations A/60/912–S/2006/459

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2006
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 14 and 15

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 29 June 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 26 June 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to you (S/2006/436) and to draw to your attention, first of all, to the flight of Israeli military aircraft over the Syrian coast yesterday at dawn, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and unjustified provocation against the Syrian Arab Republic. I also draw your attention to the vast offensive launched by Israel against the Occupied Palestinian Territory in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

These acts of aggression constitute unacceptable and unjustified provocation and are a direct attack. Their purposes and the reasons behind them are glaringly obvious; they reflect the failures of Israel, which is in the midst of a domestic crisis and is attempting to export it in order to circumvent the requirements of a just and comprehensive peace based on United Nations resolutions.

The latest events have proved that Israel was neither straightforward nor sincere when it withdrew from the Gaza Strip, and that it was merely awaiting a pretext to reinvade Gaza and pursue its policy of aggression against the Palestinian people. Similarly, the destruction of Palestinian infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, which provides essential services to the inhabitants of Gaza, is a violation of international humanitarian law, in particular, the Fourth Geneva Convention. Israel's attempts to destabilize the Syrian Arab Republic are part of its efforts to sow tension everywhere in the region. One has to admire Israel's treachery: even as it violates international law, international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions on a daily basis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, it does not hesitate to level unfounded accusations against other parties, as is evident from its above-mentioned letter.

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The Syrian Arab Republic urges the international community to exert pressure on Israel to force it to halt its destructive attacks against the unarmed Palestinian people, and all acts of provocation that have the effect of escalating tension in the region. The Syrian Arab Republic hopes that the Security Council will consider this dangerous situation and fulfil its obligation to maintain international peace and security, and that it will put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people and compel Israel to cease its occupation of occupied Arab territory, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Milad **Atieh**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/60/913–S/2006/463

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 14 and 108

Security Council
Sixty-first year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 29 June 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to draw your attention to a horrific terrorist attack, the murder of an Israeli teenager, Eliyahu Asheri.

Last Sunday, 25 June 2006, Palestinian terrorists abducted Eliyahu Asheri, an 18-year-old Israeli civilian, and shot and murdered him soon after he was kidnapped. Israeli forces discovered his body late last night in Ramallah. The Palestinian terrorist organization, Popular Resistance Committees (PRC), claimed responsibility for this heinous crime.

I would also like to bring to your attention the continued firing of Qassam rockets from the Gaza Strip into the Israeli territory. Between 20 June and 28 June 2006, 41 Qassam rockets were launched from the Gaza Strip towards Israel. Seven rockets landed in Israeli territory and two in the city of Sderot. These rocket attacks caused shrapnel injury to four civilians and caused two people to suffer from shock. They damaged homes and civilian property, created blackouts and damaged a factory.

Since yesterday, an additional two Qassam rockets have landed in Sderot, one of which landed in a school gymnasium, adding to the paralysis of that city as a result of the unwavering barrage of Qassam attacks. Two people suffered from shock following these terrorist attacks and received treatment by Magen David Adom paramedics.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism launched in September 2000, which document the crimes for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under

06-41372 (E) 300606

agenda items 108, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and 14, "The situation in the Middle East". An identical letter has been submitted to Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, President of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.